



H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1865.

From the "The Boys are Coming Home." From every section of the State—in fact, from every section of the Northern States—comes the pleasing intelligence that conscripts have been discharged, that the recruiting and provost marshals offices are being closed up, and that the armies in the field are being disbanded. The gratification at these glorious indications of a return to peace are hailed by no one party or class of people, but by all.

There is joy and gladness, in reality, in the land. Not only are families again reunited, whose stays and protectors had been gobbled up by the remorseless turn of the wheel of chance, but thousands of city and rural firebrands are alive and joyous at the news that spreads far and near—"the Boys are coming Home!"

There was an informal meeting of the Court at Washington on Tuesday which is to try the assassination conspirators. Seven of the accused were brought before it and requested to choose their counsel. David E. Harrod named Fred Stone, Joseph H. Brodie and J. M. Carlisle; Lewis Payne named J. Mason Campbell; Mrs. Burritt named Beverly Johnson and W. W. Kirby; Samuel Mudd, named Robert J. Brent. The remaining prisoners, George A. Atzerott, Samuel B. Arnold, and Michael McLaughlin, did not name counsel. It has not yet been decided whether the trial will be open or secret.

The trial commenced on Wednesday. Gen. Hunter presides over the court. Reporters are not admitted, and the particulars will not be made public until the end of the trial. Judge Advocate Holt, Burnett and Bingham conduct the prosecution.

General Sherman's army, which has been marching from Raleigh, reached Richmond on Monday. The advance passed through Petersburg on Saturday. Four corps compose this column. They are commanded by Generals Howard and Slocum. It is supposed that General Meade, with the Army of the Potomac, who left Richmond on May 3, has, by this time, arrived at Culpeper, Virginia. Sherman's troops will follow Meade's army, as soon as they have received their supplies at Richmond. It is said that the grand review, preparatory to mustering the troops out of service, will be held on the plains of Manassas.

Fifteen thousand stand of arms were turned over by Johnston's army to the Federal officers who had charge of the surrender. One-fifth of the arms were retained by the Confederates, in order to guard their supplies and property whilst marching to their State capitals, where they are to be disbanded. The two corps of Sherman's army that have been left in North Carolina will be distributed all over the State. Nearly every town in the interior will be garrisoned.

Official information has been received in Washington that Dick Taylor has surrendered all the Confederate armies in Alabama and Mississippi. They received the same terms as were given General Lee. There are now no armed bodies of Confederates east of the Mississippi.

A proclamation has been issued by President Johnson, which gives notice to foreign nations that Confederate cruisers will be considered as pirates after they shall have received notice of this proclamation. The President has also issued a proclamation re-establishing the Federal civil authority in Virginia.

Gen. Schofield has issued an important order in North Carolina with a view to the more effectual carrying out of President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. He notifies all former masters that their negroes are now free, and advises them fair compensation. He also tells freedmen to accept such paid service, and in all ways to depict themselves worthy of their own condition.

Payne, the assassin, has fully confessed his crime and all the details respecting it, and the difficulties he encountered. He confirms fully the story of the colored lad who let him into the house, and also Major Seward's account. The details which he gives are, for obvious reasons, not made public at present; he says, however, that all the plans of that Friday night not being carried out was the greatest failure that ever occurred. He has not made any revelation respecting his accomplices.

There is a report that George N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker have left Montreal and gone in the direction of Halifax. Jacob Thompson and Clement C. Clay, it is said, have gone to Europe. William C. Cherry is now in the hands of the Canadian officers, having surrendered himself.

It is remarkable that all the advocates of dire war in the beginning, Greeley, Beecher, Gerrit Smith, Wendell Phillips, and others, are pleading for a generous endorsement of rebel offence.

The New York Tribune says it is reported in Washington, that Simon Cameron has been urging the appointment of John W. Forney as Secretary of War, upon President Johnson. What a nice little arrangement that would be, to be sure.

The advance of General Meade's army is reported to have reached Belle Plain, near Fredericksburg, Va., last Wednesday, for their immediate march. The army of the Rensselaer, it is stated, is redoubtable at Winchester, preparatory to marching to Washington.

The surrender of the rebel Gen. John Taylor and his troops under his command, is confirmed by an official dispatch from Gen. Canby, dated at Citronville, Mo., on the 4th inst.

RIGHT SENTIMENTS.

Horace Greeley says: There is depravity, but no danger, in the bubble of the mad fool who says he is glad Lincoln is killed; there is food for grave thought, there is a call for sterner reprobation, in the pious suggestion that our good President has been providentially called hence in order that the leading rebels may receive that condign punishment which his kindness of heart would have averted.

There is sound philosophy in this, says a contemporary; but presumption in guessing at the designs of Providence has been common in the world, and we shall, perhaps, never see the end of it. These people who think they are pious also admit that they are sinners, and deserve more than any condign punishment men could inflict; and if they escape at all, it will be from Divine mercy, not justice. When they talk flippantly of condign punishment, hadn't they better look a little ahead to that future retribution in which they profess to believe, and count up what they have to look for if condign punishment is inflicted on them in that world to come.

The hanging of rebels may be very grateful to their pious feelings; but, after all, it is but death, which they have to suffer themselves in some way; and, therefore, how much more suffering will they inflict on rebels than they must go through themselves? We presume, if the guilty rebel should cheat his Statute Majesty at last, and get to a better world, whilst these Pharisees get to a worse one, the latter will consider it very unfair. For aught we know, or they either, this may happen. Upon the whole, we would suggest that man had better look to his own ways, and not undertake to guess at the ways of God. The latter are certainly all right, and do not need our supervision; the former very doubtful at best. It looks to us a very bad symptom, when we flatter ourselves that we only are righteous, and suggest that God designs condign punishment on other people, to please us.

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

Under the above heading the N. Y. Tribune has some comments upon the recent proclamation of President Johnson, offering large rewards for the arrest of Jefferson Davis and several other prominent rebels, on the charge that they were accomplices in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. It says:

Until the facts shall have been disclosed, there will be a natural hesitation to believe that the Rebel chiefs denounced in our new President's Proclamation were really implicated in the murder of his late master. Doubt whether there is "evidence in the Bureau of Military Justice" that Jefferson Davis & Co. abetted the assassination of President Lincoln; but that evidence has not yet been traversed, and sifted, and scrutinized, and it may be found to consist of hearsay and rumor, and of the kind of non-dramatic villainy of the Wilkes Booths, gone. Innocent letters have often been made to bear a sinister interpretation in the light of events undreamed of when those letters were written; and universal experience has long since affirmed the insecurity of judging a case whereof only one side at most has been heard.

Assassination is not an American custom. We do not recall a single previous case wherein persons of any note and standing in this country have conspired to effect a great public end by this means. Then Davis and Thompson have been soldiers, and soldiers eminently just assassins. For the honor of our country, it may be hoped that this crime of crimes will not be fastened on men who have worn all but the highest honors of the Republic, and who, prior to the rebellion, had borne fair personal reputations.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that a letter has been received from Gen. Sherman in which he says that the war now being over, he expects to be at home in a few days. He refers to the peace conference with Johnston, and states that when the facts are officially promulgated, his course will be sustained by the country. The party who received the letter being familiar with Sherman's policy as instructed by the late President Lincoln, asserts that the agreement with Johnston was only that which Mr. Lincoln foreshadowed to General Sherman at the meeting at City Point. The hasty and gratuitous conduct of Halleck and Stanton in censuring Sherman, it is predicted, will react on these gentlemen with tenfold severity.

The absurdity of Republican reasoning was never more glaringly exposed than it has been by recent events. After President Lincoln was murdered a certain class of radical Republicans professed to believe that it was God's will, because of his (Lincoln's) leniency toward Lee and his army. But President Johnson, judging from the terms granted the rebel Gen. Johnston and his army, which are precisely the same as those granted to Lee, appears to be following in the footsteps of his predecessor, and we must conclude, according to this radical theory, that God's plan for the punishment of the rebel leaders has failed!

Government has given up the experiment of supporting the blacks at Freedmen's Village, Arlington. Work is offered to all willing to labor, at the usual prices, and rent is charged them for their tenements at \$4 per month. All incapable or unwilling to accept these terms are to be removed to Mason's Island, near Georgetown. There are numerous applications from the North for their services, but it is almost impossible to induce any of them to migrate in that direction.

Letters of Marquis and Empress of Russia Against French Commerce.—A dispatch from Washington to the New York Times states that Juarez has issued letters of marque and reprisal against French commerce, and adds:

I have the authority for so stating of a gentleman who saw four of these documents a month ago, intended for the Pacific waters; and it was stated at the same time that similar letters for the Atlantic waters had been issued. The Mexican General Ortega and staff, who has been spending several days in New York, is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The New York Tribune protests against the trial of Booth's accomplices by a military tribunal, as directed by the Secretary of War, and insists that the time has now come, if indeed there ever was a necessity for a different course, when all crimes against the civil law should be tried by a court and jury, as required by the Constitution.

Judge D. T. Patterson, now in law of President Johnson, and Jas. B. Fowler, Comptroller of State, were on Thursday week, elected United States Senators from Tennessee.

GOOD-BYE TO THE RADICALS.

To the Philadelphia Ledger of the 2d, we find the following Washington dispatch from its correspondent "A."

"There are certain indications which go to show that President Johnson, like the lamented Lincoln, in his later days, is giving the extreme radicals a wide berth, and I hazard nothing in saying that the proclamation opening the South to trade will be soon followed by evidence still more conclusive of the desire of the President to heal the breach as quietly and pleasantly as possible, and unite the two sections again in one harmonious whole."

The above is very significant intelligence, and probably accounts for the reticence of the radical journals upon public affairs and in praise and support of the new administration. The support of the Government, that element of the Republican party is contingent alone now, as it always was during Mr. Lincoln's life, upon the adoption of the measures marked out by the extremists of New England. If Mr. Johnson has determined on the course indicated, it is absolutely manifest that no threats or intimidation—so potent heretofore—will drive him from his course. Though he may lose the support of the radicals, who permeate every ratification of the Government service in influential positions, and though they may oppose and embarrass his efforts in many ways, he can have nothing to fear in prosecuting his patriotic labors, for his accessions of strength and support—both North and South—will largely counteract all the lost radical powers and numbers. If it is true that the President so fully comprehends the situation, and is determined to found a Union based on mutual friendship, esteem, and the interests of the whole people, instead of a consolidated yet weak conglomerate association of States, pinned together with bayonets, then is he eminently deserving of the support of every patriotic and loyal man.—*Patrol of Union.*

AN ARMY OF 180,000 MEN TO BE MAINTAINED.

It is said, in Washington circles, that the army is only to be reduced to four corps of 40,000 men each, and that two of the corps are to be negroes. That would leave the country burdened with a standing army of 80,000 white soldiers, and 80,000 negroes. It is estimated that every soldier costs the Government \$1,000 per annum to maintain him. Not in depreciated currency but at gold rates. To maintain an army of 180,000 men would involve, therefore, an annual expenditure of one hundred and sixty million dollars in gold.

Is there any reason why the people should be expected to continue to bear such an enormous burden? We do not believe there is need of one-fourth of the proposed army. A wise and conciliatory policy would bring every Southern State into the Union within less than three months, and so firmly establish all relations between them and the Federal Government that we should not need any larger army than we had before the rebellion began. To carry out the grand schemes of the radical faction, who are raving about extended punishment and sweeping confiscation, would necessitate the employment of large and expensive armies; but the government cannot possibly derive anything but detriment from such a course. We hope President Johnson will adopt such a policy as will enable him to reduce the army to the peace standard before fall. He can do so if he will. Whether this is done or not, we hope no portion of the permanent standing army of the country may ever be negroes. The people will not care to have to sustain an army of negro troops, with whom they can have no sympathy.—*Lancet.*

Now that we are to have peace—for which God be thanked—the questions discussed by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton—will come up again fresh before the people; and with more significance and importance than ever. Let every Democrat, whose position is founded upon the principles of free government and the rights of the people, stand firm. Swiftly as the never ceasing wheels of time are approaching a day in which first principles are to be discussed; and in that day the Republican party with its incongruous elements must be divided and subdivided. The men who believe in the doctrines of Jefferson will rally round the Democratic banner.

Abolitionism is a singular institution. It defies John Brown and recognizes the hand of Providence in the removal of Mr. Lincoln. In the one case it makes a god of an assassin, and in the other it makes an assassin of God.—*Chicago Times.*

Whilst ex-President Fillmore was absent from home, on his way to meet the remains of Mr. Lincoln, some Jacobin radicals doubted the front of his house with ink, giving as a reason for the outrage that the building was not decked with mourning. Such are the men that are considered "the best citizens" now-a-days!

Dispatches from Washington say that if the Mexican emigration project gains much further headway, the Government at Washington will interfere, and issue a proclamation warning against a violation of the neutrality laws. It is said that President Johnson's private views are in favor of the Monroe doctrine, but that he will not alter the policy hitherto pursued by Mr. Seward.

Lieut. Gen. Grant has issued an order directing that all the paroled rebel soldiers now detained at Alexandria, Va., be sent to their homes. Those whose former residences were in the loyal States will be required, before being permitted to return thither, to take the oath prescribed in the President's amnesty proclamation.

Mark our words, the end of the war is the beginning of Democratic ascendancy.

BY TELEGRAPH YESTERDAY.

CAPTURE OF JEFF. DAVIS!

Macor, Ga., May 10, 1865.—*Littell, Gen. Grant & E. M. Stanton*—I have the honor to report that at daylight on the 10th inst., Col. Prihoda, commanding 4th Mich. Cav., captured Jeff. Davis and family, with Reges, P. M. Gen. Col. Harrison, Priv. Secy. Col. Johnson, A. D. C. Col. Morris, and others. Col. Prihoda surprised their camp at Irwinville, Ga., 72 miles southeast of this place. They will be here to-morrow night. Shall be forwarded with a strong guard immediately. I will send further particulars as soon.

J. W. Wilson, Brv. Maj. Gen.

NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that the house on Georgetown Heights recently occupied by General Halleck, has been rented as a summer residence for President Johnson.

Charles E. Clark, the defaulting teller of the Commercial Bank, Philadelphia, who absconded last week, was arrested on Monday at Scranton, Pa.

The oath of allegiance has been taken by 700 citizens of Savannah since February 1st.

A young lady in Connecticut has become an account of President Lincoln's assassination.

Farmers in Eastern Pennsylvania are hiring laborers among the rebel paroled prisoners, at the low rates of \$3 to \$16 per month.

The average yield of West Virginia oil wells is said to be about fifteen barrels per day.

The wheat and fruit crop is reported to be in excellent condition at the West.

Duval McNulty, a noted guerilla, and eight of his men, were captured in Tennessee, a few days ago, and immediately hanged.

Several of the military hospitals in Philadelphia have been ordered to be closed and the medical force reduced. There are still 1,461 inmates in the hospitals in that city.

Horses valued at \$150 can be bought in Philadelphia at from \$110 to \$120. Good artillery horses are selling at \$120.

Recruiting for the Mexican army, under the guise of emigration, does not proceed very rapidly at Washington.

The Treasury Department is making arrangements to pay all the back indebtedness, including the arrears and bounties, to the army.

The number of vessels in the Potomac flotilla is to be reduced one-half.

Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, has declared all civil offices in that State vacant. He will remove his capital to Richmond next week.

All the private and official papers of President Lincoln have been carefully collected, sealed up and forwarded to Judge Davis, of Bloomington, Illinois.

It is said that Jeff. Davis has rented a house in Porto Rico through an agent in that city.

The Richmond Whig of Tuesday states that nearly all the leading officials of that city have taken the oath of allegiance.

Gen. Halleck requires, an oath of allegiance as a preliminary to the transaction of any business in Richmond, including even the performance of a marriage ceremony.

It is thought that both Bragg and Wade Hampton have fled with Davis.

Sergeant Corbett, the man who killed Booth, writes from New England that he has been threatened "in the most bloodthirsty manner."

A dollar subscription fund has been opened in San Francisco for a testimonial to Mrs. Lincoln, and also one for a monument to her late husband.

All Confederate prisoners in the North are to be discharged upon taking the oath of allegiance.

Mrs. Crandall, of La. Sent, Minnesota, a soldier's widow, was lately seduced by a fellow who boasted of his exploit. His victim died of it, and shot him dead.

General Early is at Lynchburg, confined to his bed with rheumatism.

The President's mansion is to be repainted and refurnished throughout before it will be occupied by the President.

Gen. Anger has ordered that no more soldiers be discharged from the 1st of May to the 1st of October.

The seat of justice of Snyder co. has been removed from Middleburg to Siliingrove.

Shad are caught in the Shenandoah river near Sausbury. One, weighing 14 lbs., was sold in Sausbury for \$5.

The recruiting of negro troops in Richmond has been suspended. The money order post-office at City Point is closed.

Governor Curtin has changed the day of his resignation in Pennsylvania to June 1st, so as to conform to President Johnson's proclamation.

Gen. Halleck has offered to give citizens of Virginia transportation to their homes in that State, and to supply them with condemned Government horses for agricultural purposes.

A large quantity of railroad iron has been forwarded to Richmond and other points South, to repair railroads in that section.

Gen. Anger has issued an order permitting full supplies of provisions to go to Virginia at points opposite Washington.

All but four of the forts encircling Washington are to be placed on a peace footing.

The Mississippi squadron is to be reduced to 25 vessels. It was formerly over 100.

Mr. Ephraim Potter, of Wantage, N. J., has a breed of turkeys of extraordinary size, some of which, at one year of age, weigh thirty pounds. The eggs weigh over five ounces each.

The steamer Erie, at New York on Tuesday brought a large number of hundred passengers. A large load of emigrant passengers probably ever received.

Up to Tuesday the resignation of thirteen generals had been accepted by the War Department.

Twenty-one couples were divorced in Boston on Friday week.

The well known elephant Hannibal died at Centerville, Pa., on Sunday week.

Self-cannibalism and incurable melancholia to fruit trees in the vicinity of Boston.

Mrs. Betsey P. Eastman, of Salisbury, N. H., completed her one hundred and third year on the 23d ultimo.

Abraham Lincoln, at the time of his death, was 56 years, 9 months and 2 days old.

Secretary Seward and son continue to improve.

The price of coal has been reduced to \$8 a ton in Chicago—a fall of \$4 within a few weeks.

A Canadian farmer recommends wild pepper as an exterminator of rats from barns.

Local & County.

FREE BILLS for Constables and Justices of the Peace—as fixed by the last Legislature—for sale at the Comptroller's office.

REMOVAL—Mr. E. H. Minnigh, our enterprising News Agent, has removed his store to Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church. He has had his rooms beautifully fitted up, and is better prepared than ever to accommodate the public. His stock of confections, toys and notions has been replenished, and in addition to the various periodicals, papers, &c., he has on hand some very fine portraits of President Lincoln, of different sizes and prices.

We are requested to state that Mr. R. A. Lytle will teach one month during the summer vacation. The school will commence on the 5th day of June. Terms \$1.25.

On the 28th of March last, the Federal gunboat Ogea was blown up by a torpedo at Mobile. Among the victims of the disaster, we are sorry to record, Mr. John Everhart, of Wisconsin, son of Mr. Jacob Everhart, of Highland township, this county. He was wounded in the left leg, which was broken, requiring amputation, and his death ensued next day. His age was 30 years 1 month and 24 days. His remains were taken to his home, at Berlin, Wisconsin, and interred there. May he rest in peace!

PAINTFUL ACCIDENT—We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas Hargrave, one of the Contractors for setting the Headstones in the Soldier's National Cemetery, met with a severe accident on Wednesday. He was assisting in moving stones when one of the large granite stones fell over and caught his leg, crushing it against another stone, with so much force as to fracture the bone in two places below the knee. Both bones of the left leg are broken three inches above the ankle, with another severe fracture a few inches higher up. Surgical aid was immediately called and every attention paid the sufferer. He is now doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

FRIGHTFUL—A little child of Mr. John Forney, of Cumberland township, was horribly bitten by a vicious dog on Saturday last. The parents, we believe, were on a visit to Mr. Henry Monro's at the time, and the dog and the child were in the yard. In the absence of other persons, the dog seized the child by the forehead and worried and bit it all over the crown in the most frightful manner. The screams of the child quickly attracted the attention of its mother and others, but before the dog could be taken off it had torn the flesh open in several places to the bone. The child at last screams were doing well. We publish this as a warning to others.—*Star.*

We have omitted to notice a change of Teachers in the Public Schools of the Borough, made about the middle of April. Miss Witherspoon having resigned her position in School No. 5, Miss Swope, of No. 6, was promoted to fill the vacancy; Miss Gilbert, of No. 7, was advanced to No. 6, and Miss Virginia Powers was elected Teacher of No. 7. The schools will close the last of the present month.

RAILROAD ELECTION—On Monday last an election was held for President and Managers of the Hanover Branch Railroad. There was great activity manifested at the election on account of there having been two tickets nominated. The following was the result:

FOR PASSENGER.	
A. W. Eckelberger	100
J. M. Young	100
FOR FREIGHT.	
D. M. Myers	150
G. D. Klinefelter	150
A. M. Young	250
Jacob Forney	141
Stephen Keefe	200
John Newman	168
J. L. Jenkins	319
Jos. W. Gitt	152
Joseph Altshuler	200
Henry Wirt	202

Those marked with an asterisk (*) were placed upon both tickets.

It becomes our painful duty to record one of the most distressing accidents which has occurred in the borough since our recollection. Carrie, an interesting little child of three summers, daughter of Cyrus and Mary Diller, was drowned last Thursday by falling into a meat vessel in which there was at the time but a few inches of water. It is supposed that in reaching for a dipper which lay at the bottom of the barrel she lost her balance, and her feet catching upon the outer rim, kept her head completely immersed; thereby preventing her from calling for help, whilst the shape of the vessel, it being much narrower at the top than the bottom, rendered her struggles to extricate herself wholly unavailing. When found life was wholly extinct.—*Hanover Citizen.*

Among the most commendable acts of the Legislature of Maryland at its recent session was the passage of an Act incorporating a National Cemetery Company, to be under the control of each State of the Union alike, authorizing them to locate, purchase and ornament a Cemetery upon the Battle-field of Antietam, in which to re-enter the remains of the heroes, both Federal and Confederate, slain in that vicinity. On the part of Maryland, Thomas A. Boulz, Esq., of Hagerstown, Dr. Augustus A. Bigger, of Sharpsburg, General Edward Shriver, of Frederick, and Charles C. Fulton, of Baltimore, are appointed Trustees. The title of the corporation is "The Antietam National Cemetery."

The Act provides for a Trustee from each State of the Union, thus affording a National representation and securing a National interest in the enterprise. Ten acres of land have been purchased as a location for the Cemetery, but the Trustees have not yet been fully organized as a corporate body.—*Hagerstown Mail.*

THE LATE BANK ROBBERY—The robbery of the Bank of Wilmington, which we noticed last week, still seems enveloped in deep and almost impenetrable mystery. Suspicion having been attached to John C. Frazzle, the cashier, an investigation was had before Esquire Mitten, and after a patient and thorough examination of some forty or fifty witnesses, no facts could be proven on him, and he was acquitted.—*Wilmington (M.) Sun.*

Dr. Bush, of Chester county, Pa., says that one drop of strong spirits of hartsorn will in an instant remove the pain caused by the sting of a bee, wasp or hornet. It should be at hand in every family where there are children.

Coal oil has been discovered in Middle township, Cumberland county.

Booth, the murderer, had invested eighty dollars in one share of Western oil land. When he died it was worth \$15,000.

In a speech delivered at the Fair Ground in Springfield, Ohio, in 1861, Andrew Johnson expressed a wish for "a rope long enough to hang the Abolitionists of the North and the secessionists of the South at one ending."

The Hon. H. D. Moore, State Treasurer for three years past, retired from office on the 1st inst. Hon. Wm. H. Kumble, State Treasurer, elected, assumed charge of the Treasury Department on the same day.

(Communicated.)

Mr. Karver—The letter published in the *Lutheran Observer* of the 13th inst., with the editorial signature, is an imposture. It is a cruel and wicked fabrication. Since the prosecution commenced I have not written a letter to W. V. Gotwald, and have never declared, nor can I declare him, innocent of that charge which I have made, with knowledge and under the sanction of an oath. Almost crushed by this last, most unexpected and wanton injury, I shall seek the redress which the law affords and justice requires.

ELIZA J. WALTER.

NATIONAL DEBTS AND U. S. STOCKS.

The creation of national debts is not a modern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt, and to make it the most convenient and best form of personal property, is a modern wonder. The debt of Great Britain was being raised by a million sterling by loan in 1692, and when the great contest with Louis XIV. was terminated, the debt had reached fifty millions. Many statesmen and economists were then alarmed at the great burden which had been imposed upon the industry of the country, but when the war of the Austrian succession had swelled this amount to eighty millions, Macaulay says that historians and orators pronounced the case to be desperate. But when war again broke out, and the national debt was rapidly carried up to one hundred and forty millions, the case of theory and business both pronounced that the fatal day had certainly arrived. David Hume said that, although, by taxing the people to the utmost, the country might possibly live through it, the experiment must never be repeated—even a small increase might do fatal harm. Granting this, we must admit that unless some portion of the load was borne by the American Colonies, and the attempt to impose this load produced the war of the revolution, and instead of diminishing, added another hundred millions to the burden. Again, says Macaulay, was England given over, but again she was more prosperous than ever before. But when at the close of her Napoleonic wars in 1816, this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or, for that matter, over four hundred millions of dollars, and nearly one-half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national progress and national development, might have been appalled. But in the very face of this enormous obligation, and in the face of her vast colonial possessions, the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12 1/2 per cent. against it. All that Great Britain owes in paying her debt, she pays, and more, with ours. We have not, therefore, touched by the plow, mines of oil, precious metals, of which we have hardly opened the doors, a population full of life, energy, enterprise and industry, and the accumulated wealth of a nation, the labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be-united people. During the fiercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have demonstrated our national strength, and all the world, for national strength is but another name for national credit. As regarded United States "Stocks" will soon be synonymous with the world over with "as good as British Consols." For our part, we think a U. S. Treasury note, bearing seven and three-tenths annual interest, is as much better than the British Consols, and the rate of interest is higher. Some of our kindred brethren, who shipped their gold to London and invested in consols, are now glad to sell out and invest at home at a round 10 per cent, and serve their right.—*New Yorker.*

INCOME TAXES—Important Decision.

The following decision will interest real estate owners:

Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, April 28, 1865.—Sir: Your inquiries of April 19th and 22nd, in regard to deduction for taxes, are received. I reply, that all income taxes paid in 1864 are proper deductions from income of that year. Assessments made by municipal corporations for the lighting out or cleaning of streets, the construction of walks, sewers, &c., may be deducted from income where they are laid upon tax-payers within the corporation; but, if they are laid only upon the owners of property, they are not income taxes, and may be deducted from the income and not value by the improvement. No deduction can be allowed. All town and county taxes, including taxes assessed for raising school money, may be deducted.

Very respectfully,
F. A. BORTON,
Payroll Commissioner.

Turners—The New York Times, Abolition, says the "farmers notoriously escape their share of taxation." It may be so in New York, but it is somewhat mistaken as to Pennsylvania, as here they pay as much in proportion as any other interest. But if farmers can stand any more taxes, the Republican party knows how to squeeze them out of them!

A merchant of Guilford, Connecticut, named A. C. Eggleston, was assassinated on Monday evening at nine o'clock. The assassin escaped and is supposed to have gone to New York.

The Crittenden Compromise—Andrew Johnson, the new President of the United States, voted for the Crittenden Compromise in 1861, as a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty between the North and South.

The recent exhibitions of popular violence in Philadelphia are receiving the unqualified condemnation, not only of the best citizens of all parties, but also of the press of all sides of the country.

It was participated in a conspiracy called the "Union League."

The Democrats have carried Nashville. As the rebellion recedes, Democracy advances.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning last, by Rev. Mr. Breidenbach, Mr. ETHEL BOBLITZ, of Andover, to Miss KATE, daughter of Mr. Henry Minnigh, of this place.

On the evening of the 16th ult., in Littlestown, Pa., by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. THOMAS B. BERTH, of Middletown, Md., to Miss ELEANOR L. H. SWOFF, of Littlestown, Adams county, Pa.

On the 10th ult., in Hagerstown, Md., by Rev. B. Edwards, Capt. ISAAC F. MOFFATT,

14, 1865. 1865

VARIOUS.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

Look on the bright side—it is the right side. The times may be hard, but it will make them no easier by wearing a gloomy countenance. It is the sunshine and not the cloud that makes the flower. There is always that before or around us which should cheer and fill our hearts with warmth. The sky is blue ten times where it is black once. You have troubles; it may be. So have others, none are free from them. Perhaps it is well that none should be. They give sinew and tone to life—fortitude and courage to man. That would be a dull sea, and the sailor would never get kill where there was nothing to disturb the surface of the sea. It is the duty of every one to extract all the happiness and enjoyment he can without and within him, and above all he should look on the bright side of things. What though things do look a little dark? The lane will turn and the night will end in broad day.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

Each mother is a historian. She writes not the history of empires or of nations on paper, but she writes her own history on the imperishable mind of her child. That tablet that history will remain indelible when time shall be no more. That history each mother will meet again, and read with eternal joy her unutterable grief in the far-coming ages of eternity. This thought should weigh on the mind of every mother and render her deeply circumspect, and prayerful, and faithful in her solemn work of training up her children for immortality. The minds of her children are susceptible and easily impressed. A word, a look, a frown, may engrave an impression on the mind of a child which no lapse of time can efface. You walk along the sea shore when the tide is out, and you form characters, or write words, or names in the smooth, white sand, which is spread out so clear and beautiful at your feet, according as your fancy may dictate; but the returning tide in a few hours washes out and effaces forever all that you have written. Not so the times and characters of truth or error, which your conduct imprints on the mind of your child. There you write impressions for everlasting good or ill, which neither the floods nor the storms of the earth can wash out, nor death's cold fingers erase, nor the slow morning ages of eternity obliterate. How careful, then, should each mother be of her treatment of her child. How prayerful, and how serious and how earnest to write on the mind those truths which shall be his guide and teacher when her voice shall be silent in death.

MOB LAW.

The spirit of mob violence seems to prevail throughout the country to an alarming extent. The New York Express says that "there has been, and is still, a little too much of this going on, and it is not enough reprobated by the Republican press. Houses in this city, at the time inhabited only by women, were mobbed, because they did not happen to hasten to put on mourning. Ex-President Pierce was threatened in Concord, New Hampshire. Ex-President Fillmore had his house blacked in Buffalo. Presses have been mobbed in California, and an editor just killed in Maryland. The case reported to-day from Philadelphia. "If mobbing and killing becomes the order of the day, of course there will be two sides to such proceedings. In this city there are probably five thousand pickpockets, thieves and robbers, who would delight in a mob, on any side, for anything, and the locate of their operations would be Wall street and the Fifth avenue. In other cities, doubtless, there is more or less of a like population. Hence, it becomes the interest of everybody to denounce mob law, just as they would assassination—for assassination is but a higher order of mob law. The laws are the only guarantees of social order and social life, and he who breaks a law but prepares himself to break another."

MOB JUSTICE.—The unreasonableness of character of a mob, and the injustice it is to commit, are exemplified in a case which occurred last week in the city of New York. A man, a Jerseyman, said to resemble in some slight degree the photograph of Booth, the assassin, was taken into custody by two detectives. When he got to the station, he found the news had preceded him, and a crowd, clamorous for hanging him on the spot, followed him to the hotel. An investigation there showed who he was, and though the two stupid detectives who arrested him told the mob that he was not Booth, they still insisted that he ought to be hung. When the detectives fled he belonged to the State of New Jersey and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, some chap in the crowd said—"Well, d—n him, he ought to be shot any day." Any innocent man's life may be put in danger from such ignorance and brutality as this. It is time that every one who undertakes to set the laws at defiance and to usurp its authority were punished. A Boston jury has begun the work by giving a citizen \$32,000 damages against an individual who tried to set the mob against work against him by a false accusation.—Philadelphia Ledger.

TO START A BAKED HORSE.—Fill his mouth with dirt or gravel from the road, and he'll go. Now, don't laugh at this but try it. The plain philosophy of the thing is, it gives him something else to think of. We have seen it tried a hundred times, and it has never failed.

FOO BOARS.—Put unslaked lime into water and apply to the burned parts every few moments. After the pain has left it apply linseed oil and bandage with a soft linen cloth. Burns treated in this way leave no scars.

A BACHELOR sees captain who was remarking the other day that he wanted a good officer was promptly informed by a young lady present, that he had no objections to be his first mate. He took the hint—and the lady.

Application has been made for a permit to construct a city railway in Charleston, S. C.

The Legislature of Tennessee has ratified the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

A young man of Lexington, Michigan, "screed" his shoulder out of joint a few days since.

A thousand pound boy is exhibiting in Chicago.

The Illinois Central Railway spends \$10,000 a day.

Prize of Rations for Prisoners of War.—Twenty-five cents has been fixed by the War Department as the uniform rate at which commutation shall be paid for rations to prisoners of war, for the time they are in confinement, at what ever place the account may be presented for payment.—Washington Star.

The Lake City, (Fla.) Columbian announced that Governor Milton, of Florida, had committed suicide by shooting himself.

C. & S. 7-30 Loan!

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 6-20 SIX per cent.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its exemption from State and municipal taxation adds from one to three per cent. more, according to the rate level on other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than \$300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

IN ORDER that citizens of every town and section

of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Banks, throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOK, Subscription Agent, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions will be received by the First National Bank of Gettysburg, and the Gettysburg National Bank. [Feb. 27, '65. S.]

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

105 and 107 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE.

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.

Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—E. G. Fahnstock.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King, Managoras—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, D. McCurdy, M. Rieckebusch, R. Russell, E. G. Fahnstock, A. D. Buehler, R. G. McCurdy, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Strawn township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; W. D. Hines, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Benderville; H. A. Pickering, Strawn township; John Weidert, Limestone township; John Weidert, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Benderville; Abel T. Wright, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamilton township; John Cunningham, Freedom township; John Horner, Moundville township.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 14 years, and in that period has made but one assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to \$11,000, which have been paid during the last two years. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday of every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Mar. 13, 1865.

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

LAWRENCE D. DIRTZ & CO., respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse, NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET,

between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in

Hosiery, Trimmings,

Furnishing Goods,

Perfumery, Notions,

Stationery, Cutlery,

to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address

LAWRENCE D. DIRTZ & CO.,

308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

March 14, 1864.

New Goods.

GEORGE ARD has just received from the city a large supply of CLOTHING, COATS, BOYS' VESTS,

SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,

NECK TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

A large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, JEANS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Give us a call, and if we cannot please you in a suit ready made we will take your measure and make you up one in short notice.

[May 30, 1864.]

Albums!

Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which we offer below city prices. TYSON BROTHERS.

Dec. 14, 1862.

LADIES' Cloth for Clothing, a new supply

just received at FARNSTOCK BROS.

AGRO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice Starch, and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Now Good!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the city a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

W. B. Brown, Esq., Farmer Bank of Lancaster.

W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank.

Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.

Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.

William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.

T. D. Carson, Esq., City of Gettysburg.

Peter Martin, Esq., Proprietor of Lancaster co., Pa. Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register.

Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder.

April 15, 1861.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers,

near Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, &c., &c. Personal service from the Bakery will be carried every morning, by leaving their name and residence at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call!

[April 20, '63.]

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving, twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Sausages, Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobacco, Segars, with many other articles in this and all other lines, in the best order, and sold at the lowest prices. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnstock's store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living price—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shucked. Restaurants and families supplied.

TRUCKS, CARRIAGES, & WISCONSIN. Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charge moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

Dissolution.

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.

A. A. COBURN, JOHN CULP.

Jan. 30, 1864.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Coburn & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had.

JOHN CULP.

Feb. 8, 1864.

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. A. COBURN, having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. A. COBURN & CO. who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of

SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &c., and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. A. COBURN, JOHN S. CRAWFORD.

Doing business under the name and firm of A. A. COBURN & CO. [Feb. 8, 1864.]

100,000 bush. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE

OLD WAREHOUSE.

W. M. BIDDLE & CO. have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on the GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for

WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS,

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEEDS, FLAXSEED, SUMAC,

and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. A. COBURN, JOHN S. CRAWFORD.

Doing business under the name and firm of A. A. COBURN & CO. [Feb. 8, 1864.]

ON HAND, FOR SALE,

Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Tea, Spices, Raisins, Currants, Soda, Mustard, Sausages, Buckets, Blacking, Brushes, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; NAILS AND SPIKES; Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

They are always ready to supply a first rate article of FLOUR, with the different kinds of FLOUR.

Also, GROUND PLASTER, with GUANO and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton, or car load.

Their Cars run to Baltimore and back twice a week, and they will be happy to carry goods either way at moderate charges. Marketmen, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronize this line.

They ask a share of the public's custom, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all, sellers or buyers.

W. M. BIDDLE & CO.

Aug. 22, 1864. if

Provision Store.

THE undersigned has opened a PROVISION STORE at George Little's old stand, in West Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will always keep on hand, for sale,

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, PORK, POULTRY, EGGS, SWEET CORN, POTATOES, CABBAGE, BRIS, TURNIPS, with everything else in the provision line.

He will sell at small profits, and spare no effort to please.

Their Cars run to Baltimore and back twice a week, and they will be happy to carry goods either way at moderate charges. Marketmen, country merchants, and others, will find it to their advantage to patronize this line.

They ask a share of the public's custom, and will spare no effort to render satisfaction to all, sellers or buyers.

W. M. BIDDLE & CO.

Aug. 22, 1864. if

Franklin House,

CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

This House is on a distant line between the North and Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.

Oct. 31, 1864.

SPRING BALDWIN just received at

FARNSTOCK BROS.

DRAPER'S PLANTATION BOTTLES, or Old

Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills

FOR SICK HEADACHE,

ITS SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND CURE.

This has received its name from a constant source of sickness at the stomach, which attends the pain in the head. This headache is apt to be begun in the morning on waking from a deep sleep, and when some irregularity of diet has been committed on the day before, or sometimes for several days previous. At first there is a distressingly oppressive feeling in the head, which gradually merges into a severe heavy pain in the temples, frequently attended by a sense of fullness and tenderness in one eye, and extending across the forehead. There is a clammy, unpleasant taste in the mouth, an offensive breath, and the tongue covered with a yellowish white fur. The sufferer desires to be alone in a dark room. As soon as the patient feels the fullness in the head and pain in the temples, take a large dose of Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and in an hour or two they will feel as well as ever. This has been tried by thousands, and is always sure to cure, and instead of the sick headache coming on every week or ten days, they will not be troubled with it once in three months.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are composed of a number of roots besides Podophyllum, or concentrated Mandrake, all of which tend to relax the secretions of the liver, and act more prompt than blue pills or mercury, and without leaving any dangerous effects. In a bilious person they will show themselves by the stools. They will expel worms, mucus, bile and all morbid matter from the system. In sick headache, if they are taken as directed above, (a full dose as soon as they feel the first symptoms of it), Dr. Schenck will have directed its agents to return the money if they do not give perfect satisfaction.

If a person has been compelled to stay out late at night, and drink too much wine, by taking a dose of pills on going to bed, next morning he will feel as though he had not drunk a drop, unless he forgets to go to bed at all.

They only cost 25 cents a box.

Whoever takes them will never use any other. They are worth a dollar to a sick man for every cent they cost.

Don't forget the name—SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.

Sold wholesale and retail at Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15, North Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by Druggists and Storekeepers generally.

Price for Painful Stomach, Seaweed Tonic, each \$1.50 per bottle. \$7.50 the half dozen, or four bottles of Syrup and one of Tonic, for \$5.75.

Dr. Schenck will be at his office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday to see patients. He makes no charge for advice, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, he charges \$3.

Mar. 20, 1865. [Jug. '64.]

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and cleanse the system, and give the animal a healthy appearance, and will also cure the animal of all diseases incident to the Horse, such as Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Hooves, Scurvy, Swelling, and all other diseases incident to the Horse, and will also cure the animal of all diseases incident to the Horse, such as Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Hooves, Scurvy, Swelling, and all other diseases incident to the Horse.

They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain cure for all diseases incident to the Horse, such as Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Hooves, Scurvy, Swelling, and all other diseases incident to the Horse.

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